FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 023 *1 February 1979*

ARGENTINA

Pope May Visit Argentina, If Invited B 1
Foreign Minister Comments on Parana Projects B 1
Briefs: Air Brigade Commander B 1

BOLIVIA

Botelho Answers Chilean Minister's Criticism C 1
Communist Vanguard Schedules Party Congress C 1
Finance Minister Announces 'Austere' '79 Budget C 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Says Argentine Harmonization Proposals Differ D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 Jan]
Further Comment by Camilion D 2
Azeredo da Silveira Apprehensive D 2
PETROBRAS Seeks Mexican Replacement of Iranian Oil D 2

COLOMBIA

Minister Notes Drug Traffic's Impact on Fishing Industry F 1
Government Communique Rejects Charges of Torture F 2
Former DAS Official Charged With M-19 Involvement F 2
Communists Protest Raid on Headquarters F 2
[EL ESPECTADOR 29 Jan]
Congress President Criticizes Work of Parties F 3
Delegation to Group of 77 Meeting in Tanzania Appointed F 3
Briefs: Gasoline Scarcity F 3

PERU

New Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Complete Cabinet J 1
Haya de la Torre To Run for President J 1
Government Authorizes Suspension of Some News Media J 2
CARETAS Magazine Suspended J 2
Imprisoned Leftist Leader Released by Authorities J 2

MEXICO

C.A. Foreign Ministers Meet With Pope in Capital M 1
Papal Intervention Sought M 1

PANAMA

President Royo's Trip to Europe Draws Comment N 1
Townspeople Reportedly Upset by Sandinists' Presence N 1
Spadafora's Father Reports on Visit to FSLN Camps N 1
[CRITICA 31 Jan]
LA REPUBLICA Examines Treaty Implementation in U.S. [26 Jan] N 2
Closure of Costa Rican Border Criticized N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Border Residents Leave Homes in Fear of Nicaraguan Guard P 1
Military Action To Prevent Nicaraguan Incursions Announced P 1
President Carazo Comments on Closing of Panamanian Border P 2
Judge Sets Bail for Release of Tuna Boats P 2
Carazo Interviewed on Tuna Boats, Panamanian Border P 3
Interior Ministry Announces Resignation of Police Chief P 4

EL SALVADOR

FPL Occupies Radio Station in Chalatenango P 4
Economy Under Secretary on Petroleum Imports P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Jan]
Relations Established With Pakistan, India P 5

GUATEMALA

Labor Leader Seeks Asylum at Venezuelan Embassy P 5

HONDURAS

Honduran-Salvadoran Talks Described as 'Fruitful' P 6

NICARAGUA

Sandinist Commander Reviews Faction Strategies P 6
[GACETA SANDINISTA Jan]
Agitation Continues; Strike Planned for 9 February P 8
Luis Pallais Denounces Torrijos, Perez P 9

CUBA

Spanish Immigration Official on Departure of Spaniards Q 1
Dorticos Chairs Labor, Social Security Committee Meeting Q 1
Iron, Steel Industry Ministry Annual Meeting Held Q 1
Commentator Examines Aims of Deng's Visit to U.S. Q 2
VERDE OLIVO Magazine Views Deng's U.S. Visit Q 3
Havana Radio Comments on U.S. Military Advisers Q 3

POPE MAY VISIT ARGENTINA, IF INVITED

PY311752 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 (AFP)--In remarks which the Buenos Aires magazine SIETE DIAS has published in this week's issue, Pope John Paull I asserted that peace in the extreme south of the American continent is his commitment to America. Asked whether he might travel to Argentina, the pope answered: I believe so, after Mexico.

The reporter asked for a more precise answer regarding the probability of this visit and the pope said: "Well, now or later, anything is possible." The pope added: "Yes, I may travel to Argentina but many things are needed in order to make a trip. There must be an invitation, a reason to go."

As to whether the Vatican will continue its task as mediator in other areas of conflict, the pope indicated that if these nations so request it, it will certainly continue with the task.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PARANA PROJECTS

PY311828 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1627 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (TELAM)--"The Argentine Government's relations with Brazil and Paraguay are excellent, including dialog and personal relations among the three foreign ministers," Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor said during a conversation with reporters who were called to his office to be briefed about the Corpus and Itaipu hydroelectric projects.

He added: "Therefore, people should not have any doubt that the negotiations are going to continue with success and that the agreements to be reached with Brazil and Paraguay regarding the dams represent an initial milestone in a long series of common projects we are willingly going to develop and which we will probably carry to sucessful completion."

The foreign minister said that for this reason he wants "these remarks to help put an end to all the confusion which unintentionally--and sometimes, unfortunately, intentionally-- the negotiations and creates doubts over the real aspects of the negotiations."

He said that the mission entrusted to Rear Adm Horacio Colombo "was fully achieved and was successful. This mission, the way it was planned, was complemented by the delivery of formal documents to the governments of Brazil and Paraguay."

In conclusion, he said that "the pace and methods of these negotiations are absolutely normal and require a logical amount of time. Therefore we will be discussing this matter for several days and even weeks."

BRIEFS

AIR BRIGADE COMMANDER--Mendoza, 27 Jan (TELAM)--Brig Gen Augusto Hughes has been sworn in as new commander of the 4th Air Brigade, stationed at El Plumerillo in Las Heras Department. He replaces Brig Gen Jose Gonzalez Castro. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1448 GMT 27 Jan 79 PY]

BOTELHO ANSWERS CHILEAN MINISTER'S CRITICISM

PY311443 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0415 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (TELAM/FME)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho has explained that the 20 Chilean citizens were expelled from the country "not because of espionage but for lack of identity documents and illegal entry." In statements to the local press, Botelho added, however, that "this does not mean that the investigation is not being continued" into a number of charges of Chilean spying on Bolivian territory. President David Padilla had announced the expulsion of the Chilean citizens, but he did not give the specific reasons for the measure. The president also said that the armed forces and the Foreign Ministry are continuing their investigation of alleged Chilean espionage and warned that the decision of expulsion would again be applied if anything suspicious were found.

Foreign Minister Botelho also rejected statements by his Chilean counterpart, Hernan Cubillos, that the espionage is a Bolivian "invention." "Bolivia does not invent," he said firmly, adding that on the contrary, it is Cubillos who "lacks imagination" when he maintains that there are no matters pending between Chile and Bolivia. According to the Bolivian foreign minister, his colleague forgets that "the (Bolivian) maritime problem continues without a solution."

COMMUNIST VANGUARD SCHEDULES PARTY CONGRESS

PY010123 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 79 PY

[Text] The first national congress of the Communist Vanguard of the Revolutionary Workers Party [VCPOR] will take place on either 2 or 3 February in the mining district of (?Llallagua). This information was given to Radio Panamericana by Filemon Escobar, member of the VCPOR Central Committee. Our source indicated that the meeting will be attended by (Hugo Blanc), leader of the Peruvian Workers-Campesino-Student Popular Front. According to our source, this front is the third most important Peruvian political force. The meeting will make a study of the crisis of the Bolivian left: The Democratic and Popular Unity Front, the Revolutionary Front of the Left, and the Revolutionary Workers Party. It will also discuss the party's political position for the current period and the position of the VCPOR toward the July elections. Filemon Escobar also stated that the first national congress of this party will serve to analyze party programs and regulations.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES 'AUSTERE' '79 BUDGET

PY301427 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0537 GMT 30 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Wenceslao Alba has explained that the 1979 national budget will be the most austere in the last few years.

According to studies which have been submitted, the planned fiscal deficit totals 9.223 billion Bolivian pesos due to the inadequate performance of public enterprises, the growth of expenditures in the same sector, the implementation of unprofitable projects and the marked decline of operation incomes. The minister said that the growing foreign indebtedness, which has reached a total of $1.887 billion, is the financial factor which forces the government to apply a policy of austerity. Another factor is the expansion of credits granted, particularly to the agroindustrial sector in Santa Cruz, with a very ill-applied policy for recovering capital. Salary increases have also caused a growing deterioration of the situation, he added.

ITAMARATY SAYS ARGENTINE HARMONIZATION PROPOSALS DIFFER

PY312009 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jan 79 p 39 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty reported yesterday that a "certain incompatibility has apparently emerged between the proposals presented in Brasilia and Asuncion by Adm Horacio Colombo," Argentine special envoy to Brazil to present an Argentine position on the harmonization of Itaipu and Corpus. Itamaraty has identified the "certain incompatibility" in the report published on Sunday by JORNAL DO BRASIL, which revealed details of the Argentine proposal.

Brazilian diplomatic spokesman Felipe Lampreia did not explain, however, the "certain incompatibility" identified by Itamaraty and did not mention where it was located. Neither did he explain where in the JORNAL DO BRASIL report Itamaraty had found any reference to the proposal taken by Colombo to the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry, since the report only mentioned the proposal brought to Brazil.

In the presence of two dozen reporters, Lampreia stated yesterday that "the Brazilian Government, as it has already stated, will refer only to the subject (tripartite negotiations) if it is possible to achieve an agreement." He stressed that "some news emerged at the end of the week which obviously did not originate in Itamaraty and whose veracity I will not judge, but which represents a highly significant fact which demands an explanation."

He explained: "There apparently emerged a certain incompatibility between the proposal that Admiral Colombo (special envoy of the Argentine foreign minister) presented in Brasilia and in Asuncion. The elements gathered in news reports reveal a certain incompatibility."

Lampreia declined to make any other statement on the subject, even when he was told that at no point did the report published by JORNAL DO BRASIL refer to the proposal presented by Admiral Colombo to Paraguay--and therefore, it could not be the source of the revelation of a "certain incompatibility."

Another curious aspect--also not mentioned by the spokesman--is that Itamaraty, at the negotiations with Azeredo da Silveira, has always declined to comment on reports included in newspapers. Itamaraty comments only on official facts when they come through formal channels, the Foreign Ministry or other government organizations.

Also, diplomatic sources in Brasilia confirmed yesterday that the proposal brought to Brazil by Adm Horacio Colombo was exactly that revealed by JORNAL DO BRASIL, that is, Argentina proposed a variable height for Corpus, adapting it to the variable functioning of Itaipu with the two additional turbines agreed upon between Brazil and Paraguay.

At the Argentine Embassy Ambassador Oscar Camilion declined to comment on the published reports. Regarding Itamaraty's reaction to what was published, he said only that he was "very surprised" and added that he was trying to contact Buenos Aires to clarify the fact.

Other diplomatic sources found Itamaraty's version very fanciful, "because it is not logical, under any circumstances, that Argentina would present different proposals to Brazil and Paraguay, because they would be obviously checked later." They added that Argentina intends to reach an agreement with the two countries and that that agreement would be impossible, a priori, with the presentation of different proposals to the two partners.

They added that Argentina, in this case, had shown concern by sending only one special negotiator to the two capitals, just to avoid errors of interpretation and of presentation of the proposal. This time the Argentine Foreign Ministry avoided the use of their embassy channels in Brasilia and Asuncion because the proposal, although simple, could be presented in different manners.

Other third-party sources attribute Itamaraty's reaction to a game of Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira, who would be pretending to gain force of negotiation by cornering Argentina, diminishing the negotiating capacity of its partner at the tripartite negotiations.

Further Comment by Camilion

PY312009 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camilion stated that the Argentine proposal recently presented to Brazil and Paraguay concerning the Itaipu and Corpus power plants is one and the same.

If any difference exists it is only the result of various misinterpretations by the press, he added. In this way the ambassador answered remarks made by the spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to the effect that there were some discrepancies in the Argentine proposal presented in Brasilia and Asuncion.

Itamaraty spokesman Luis Felipe Lampreia admitted that Rear Admiral Colombo's proposal was not [word indistinct], but again insisted that talks maintained between the Paraguayan and Brazilian foreign ministries disclosed that the proposals did not coincide exactly.

Azeredo da Silveira Apprehensive

PY312347 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2140 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Jan (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira today expressed his apprehension that "the patient and constructive efforts made for more than a year might become invalid," efforts made toward seeking a solution to the problem of the Itaipu and Corpus dams. The foreign minister's statement was released through his official spokesman, Luis Felipe Lampreia, regarding a new turn which Argentina appears to have given the tripartite negotiations, which include Paraguay.

PETROBRAS SEEKS MEXICAN REPLACEMENT OF IRANIAN OIL

PY311929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Jan (AFP)--Brazil wishes to buy Mexican petroleum to replace that of Iran. Toward that end Paulo Belotti, director and vice president of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], will travel to the Mexican capital next week. Belotti will establish contacts with the leadership of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], and after Mexico he will travel to Iraq, Qatar and Saudi Arabia for the same purpose. According to Mexican-Brazilian agreements, Brazil should begin receiving next year about 50,000 barrels of Mexican oil per day.

However, because of the suspension of exports of Iranian petroleum, of which Brazil was buying 150,000 barrels daily, the leaders of PETROBRAS wish to begin receiving the Mexican oil earlier than planned.

Brazil currently imports more than 300,000 barrels daily, almost all of it from the Middle East.

MINISTER NOTES DRUG TRAFFIC'S IMPACT ON FISHING INDUSTRY

PA261657 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 26 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jan (LATIN)--Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia has stated that U.S. drug traffickers placed Colombia's incipient fishing industry in jeopardy when they stole almost all of the ships from an important firm in the Caribbean Sea. He noted that the drug traffickers had stolen another ship from the Vikingos mixed enterprise, increasing to 24 the total number of ships stolen. This means that the company is practically dismantled. Vikingos primarily exploits schools of fish in the Caribbean. Fish is a very important nontraditional export for the country. The minister revealed this during a luncheon held at the Foreign Press Association.

He affirmed that Colombia is a victim of U.S. drug traffickers to the extent that its vital development policies are affected. One of these policies, the exploitation of the country's marine resources, is seriously affected by this action.

The ships stolen from Vikingos are used by drug traffickers to transport marihuana from Colombia's La Guajira Peninsula to the United States. The minister said that this situation has forced the government to seek agreements with countries in the Caribbean in general and with Central American countries in particular in order to curb drug trafficking and defend the country's fishing fleet. He said that each ship was worth approximately $3 million and all had been acquired through foreign aid.

He stressed that Colombia is an innocent victim of drug trafficking to the United States because it was not Colombia's desire or intention to become the supplier of drug addicts in that country. We do not have a drug addiction problem in Colombia, he noted. He cited figures and denied that most of the country's foreign exchange is derived from clandestine export of narcotics.

The minister felt it is possible that the drug traffickers may have elected to pay in kind--with contraband products such as electrical appliances and others--for the drugs that they export to the United States.

Policies such as the extension of (economic) sovereignty to the 200-mile limit are being seriously compromised, Echeverry-Mejia said.

The minister did not give the date on which a meeting is to be held here, sponsored by the Colombian Government, to discuss with high-ranking spokesmen of Central American governments the application of measures to repress the drug traffic.

Echeverry-Mejia also explained that Colombia's foreign trade policy involves maintaining relations with all the countries of the world within the framework of the self-determination of peoples, without any attempt to interfere in the affairs of other nations and with the expectation of reciprocal treatment. In this regard, the minister noted the imminent establishment of relations with China, which will take place on a date that has not yet been determined, although the Colombian Government has already decided that it will be done. It is our decision to have trade relations with all the countries of the world, no matter what their geographical location or their politics, he said.

The minister also denied that Ecuador and Bolivia intend to withdraw from the Andean Pact. He attributed rumors in this regard to the interest--which is known to exist--of third persons in seeing the Andean Pact fail.

The Andean Pact is comprised of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS CHARGES OF TORTURE

PA311713 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has rejected the reports which circulated abroad on the alleged torture of persons arrested by military intelligence forces. It issued a communique to that effect. In the document the press and information office of the presidency of the republic states that the charges which try to connect the government with the ill treatment of persons arrested because of the disruption of public order are not true. On the contrary, it affirms, at least 35 persons involved in the investigation of the M-19 action confessed that they had committed crimes against the country's stability.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva stated that the charges against the military forces made by national organizations and international agencies are an old story.

The presidency communique makes reference to statements made by an organization headquartered in the United States.

This organization published reports yesterday on the alleged torture of persons who were arrested under Article 28 of the constitution and who are being investigated by the military penal courts.

FORMER DAS OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH M-19 INVOLVEMENT

PA302256 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2[illegible]9 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Jan (LATIN)--A military judge has indicted Tony Lopez Oyuela, a former magistrate and former director of the judicial police of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS), on suspicion of belonging to the subversive M-19 group.

Lopez Oyuela was charged with participation in the M-19's theft of 4,306 weapons from a military depot here early this year and with the crime of rebellion. The former official was arrested almost 2 weeks ago as a suspect and was being held under a special constitutional provision which permits a person to be held in custody from 2 to 10 days without specific charges being filed.

Lopez Oyuela was a customs judge and later became director of the judicial (investigative) police section of the DAS, a post from which he was later dismissed. He occupied the latter post precisely at the time when Army Gen Jose Joaquin Matalklana, then DAS director general, was involved in an investigation of M-19, which had kidnaped Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC).

COMMUNISTS PROTEST RAID ON HEADQUARTERS

PA310336 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 29 Jan 79 p 9-A PA

[From "Cronica Politica" column by Carlos Murcia]

[Text] In the area of public order, actions aimed at destroying the urban and rural networks of various seditious groups continued this week. The public has become quite familiar with the results of these activities through bulletins released by the presidency of the republic. Yesterday, Communist youth protested the raid on their headquarters located at No 15-37, 23d street. They also denounced the violation of their archives by the so-called "operations unit of the Military Institutes Brigade" and announced that they will sue those responsible for the raid for allegedly removing 10,000 pesos of the organization's funds. [paragraph continues]

The Communist Party of Colombia has also released a communique to protest raids and operations carried out by the military forces and has alerted the country to the possibility that "a fascist-type dictatorship" may be established.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CRITICIZES WORK OF PARTIES

PA311450 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--President of Congress Guillermo Plazas Alcid today harshly criticized the two traditional parties, indicating that their functions are reduced to two activities: organizing elections and promoting bureaucracy. Plazas Alcid said that today we have a Liberal Party that is apt at indolence and inept at endeavor. The president of the Liberal interparliamentary board spoke during the installation of the five work groups which will be in charge of drafting the documents for the national convention.

In his speech, Plazas Alcid said: We all say that the state needs to be modernized but the parties, as channels of opinion and as political bulwarks of the country, are in reality [words indistinct] and obsolete practices. [Words indistinct] their activities are reduced to organizing elections and promoting bureaucracy.

After stressing the urgent need to reform the Liberal Party, Guillermo Plazas Alcid indicated that the task of the work commissions will be decisive for the party's future. In his speech he said that the political work begun this afternoon is very important because the party's future will be decided on the basis of this work. He said that we must jointly struggle to achieve a true ruling party, adding that the destiny of liberalism and, with it, the destiny of Colombian democracy, are in our hands.

DELEGATION TO GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN TANZANIA APPOINTED

PA292012 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government has appointed the delegation that will represent the country at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 scheduled to be held in Tanzania from 4 to 17 February. The delegation will consist of Alfonso Palacio Rudas, who will preside, and Antonio Oviedo and Felipe Jaramillo. They will have the rank of ambassadors on special mission. Consuelo Quintero and Alfredo Romero will be advisers, and Raul Torres Salamanca will be the secretary of the delegation.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE SCARCITY--Bogota--A scarcity of gasoline for light planes was reported by persons affected in those vast areas where air transport service is very important. The scarcity has reached the point where gasoline is being transported from Cali in drums. The problem is affecting towns such as Buenaventura, Tumaco, Guapi and Popayan. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA]

NEW PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN MINISTER COMPLETE CABINET

PA312342 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 31 Jan (AFP)--Div Gen Pedro Richter Prada today took over the post of prime minister, while Ambassador Carlos Garcia Bedoya became foreign minister, thereby completing the reorganization of the Peruvian Cabinet.

Richter Prada, who replaced Gen Oscar Molina, and Garcia Bedoya, who replaced Luis de la Puente, took their oaths of office at noon today at the Government Palace in the presence of President Francisco Morales Bermudez.

The following persons recently joined the Cabinet: Lt Gen Luis Galindo Chapman as minister of aeronautics, Vice Adm Carlos Tirado Alcorta as navy minister, and Maj Gen Jose Guabloche Rodriguez as minister of education.

The new prime minister, who served as interior minister in Gen Juan Velasco's regime, had been serving as chairman of the Joint Staff of the armed forces and chief of the army General Staff. General Richter Prada, 58, is married and the father of four. He becomes prime minister by virtue of a statute issued by the revolutionary government following General Molina's retirement.

Garcia Bedoya was Peruvian ambassador to the United States after having served for several years as secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. He also presided over OAS general assemblies charged with reforming the inter-American system and served as Peru's representative to several international organizations. A lawyer who majored in literature, history and political science, the ambassador, 53, is married and the father of four.

Following these changes, General Morales Bermudez' Cabinet remained as follows:

Prime Minister	Div Gen Pedro Richter Prada
Minister of Aeronautics	Lt Gen Luis Galindo Chapman
Minister of the Navy	Vice Adm Carlos Tirado Alcorta
Minister of Foreign Relations	Carlos Garcia Bedoya
Minister of Energy and Mines	Div Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzales
Minister of Transportation and Communications	Div Gen Elivio Vanini Chumpitazi
Minister of Labor	Lt Gen Jose Garcia Calderon
Minister of Education	Div Gen Jose Guabloche Rodriguez
Minister of Agriculture and Nutrition	Div Gen Luis Arbulu Ibanez
Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration	Vice Adm Jorge du Bois Gervassi
Minister of Housing and Construction	Gen Cesar Rosas Cresto
Minister of Fisheries	Rear Adm Jorge Villalobos Urquiaga
Minister of Health	Maj Gen Eduardo Rivasplata Hurtado
Minister of Interior	Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini

HAYA DE LA TORRE TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA281845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 28 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 Jan (AFP)--Veteran leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre will be the presidential candidate of the Aprist Party in the next general elections in Peru, party Secretary General Armando Villanueva announced here today.

Constituent Assembly president, founder and chief of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), Haya de la Torre will turn 84 next month and, according to his followers, is in good health after 2 weeks of complete rest at the end of last year.

Villanueva, who formulated [his statement] in Trujillo, 550 km north of Lima, said that the APRA will win the election and explained that "this is not excess confidence, but total certainty."

During last June's Constituent Assembly election, the APRA obtained nearly 37 percent of the votes, thus carrying 37 representatives to the assembly to form a majority together with the Popular Christian Party's 25 seats. There are 100 seats in the assembly.

Villanueva finally noted that his party confirms the need to restore constitutional guarantees, suspended since 7 January, the release of political leaders and the reopening of eight closed magazines. [sentence as received]

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES SUSPENSION OF SOME NEWS MEDIA

PY271457 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 79 PY

[Text] By Decree No 22,437 the revolutionary government yesterday empowered the interior minister to suspend some news media which it charges have given reports clearly harmful to the sovereignty of the nation and Peruvian prestige abroad, thus endangering national security.

CARETAS Magazine Suspended

PY271527 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry yesterday decided to suspend the publication of the CARETAS magazine. The measure has been taken in accordance with the dispositions in Decree No 22,437 which empowers the interior minister to suspend news media which endanger national security.

IMPRISONED LEFTIST LEADER RELEASED BY AUTHORITIES

PA301358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, president of the leftist Popular Democratic Union, was released after being under arrest for 22 days.

Barrantes said that the authorities did not explain the reason for his arrest or his release on Saturday. He added that 12 political and union leaders who were arrested early this month will appear before a military judge tomorrow, who will decide if they will be indicted or released.

Barrantes was arrested on 5 January, shortly before a nationwide general strike organized by the communist labor federation to protest the government's economic policy.

C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET WITH POPE IN CAPITAL

PA311920 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Pope John Paul II met with the Central American foreign ministers early today. The ministers greeted him and invited him to that troubled region. The Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Honduran, Guatemalan and Nicaraguan foreign ministers attended the meeting at the apostolic delegation office. Pope John Paul II met with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier and the other Central American foreign ministers today. Calderon said that it was merely a protocolary meeting to express the satisfaction of the Central American people over his visit to this hemisphere and the hope that he will be able to visit the Central American countries some day.

Papal Intervention Sought

PA010349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jan (AFP)--The countries of Central America today asked the pope to intercede and have the church halt activities by priests who support guerrillas in the area.

This information was received at the end of a meeting which the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries--the foreign minister of El Salvador, who is out of the country, was represented by the justice minister--held this morning with the pope at the headquarters of the apostolic delegation here.

Foreign Ministers Rafael Castillo Valdez of Guatemala, Roberto Palma of Honduras, Julio Quintana of Nicaragua, Rafael Calderon Fournier of Costa Rica and Salvadoran Justice Minister Rafael Flores y Flores talked for 45 minutes with Pope John Paul II during an unscheduled audience.

Speculation regarding the meeting increased when it was announced that no communique would be issued regarding the topics discussed at the apostolic seat. However, diplomatic sources informed AFP that the main subjects of discussion were the problem of priests who support guerrillas and extremist movements, relations between El Salvador and Honduras, which have been broken since 1969, and the explosive situation in Nicaragua.

It was learned that the Honduran and Salvadoran representatives asked for the pope's mediation to have relations between the two countries normalized as soon as possible. The break in relations between the two countries has caused serious economic difficulties for the Central American Common Market.

The foreign ministers reportedly emphasized their concern over the support which certain priests offer to Central American guerrillas. They mentioned cases of clergymen who encourage rebellion among workers, peasants and students in the region.

The priest Jose Maria Ruiz Furlan, known in Guatemala as "Padre Chemita," and Nicaraguan Priest Ernesto Cardenal were two of the clergymen who the Central American foreign ministers had mentioned to John Paul II, it was added. According to the diplomatic sources, the foreign ministers told the pope that "many priests are involved in politics in Central America."

Several of the ministers returned to their countries immediately after the meeting with the pope, which took place at 0700.

PRESIDENT ROYO'S TRIP TO EUROPE DRAWS COMMENT

PA301759 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA

[Statement by Milciades Ortiz, from the "Radioperiodico Conciencia" program]

[Text] We estimate the cost of President Royo's upcoming trip to Europe at approximately 250,000 balboas, if this is done with austerity.

Once the news about the trip was released, Panamanians, who are quick to make jokes about anything happening in the country, made up two jokes concerning the president's trip. The first asked why the president's vacation had been advanced when he had not yet worked for 11 months, as established by law. The second asked why the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] does not pay the president's expenses since President Royo is working more for the PRD than for the country.

TOWNSPEOPLE REPORTEDLY UPSET BY SANDINISTS' PRESENCE

PA300434 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jan 79 PA

[From the "Comentarios y Opiniones del Profesor Don Lucho" program]

[Excerpt] When we went to Guarare many persons immediately began complaining that 19 Sandinists were being housed in a dormitory built by the Education Ministry for students from remote areas who are studying in Guarare. The dormitory is full of Sandinists and the people are concerned about their presence.

SPADAFORA'S FATHER REPORTS ON VISIT TO FSLN CAMPS

PA311851 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Jan 79 pp 1, 12 PA

[Article by Antonio Graell]

[Excerpt] Dr Hugo Spadafora injured his right index finger as he was handling a mortar, his father, Carmelo Spadafora, reported after visiting him at a Sandinist camp.

Asked about the purpose of his visit, Carmelo Spadafora said: "The purpose of my visit to the Sandinist camps was to confirm reports that my son was wounded."

He added that the reports that 20 Panamanians were killed are false. He said that, unfortunately, two members of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade have been killed. They are Erasmo Moreno of Panama Province and Oriel Sanchez of Chiriqui Province.

"My son promised me that he will always announce any mishaps that the Panamanians may suffer in order to keep their relatives informed," Carmelo Spadafora added.

The high command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front has decided to integrate Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade members into other combat fronts in view of their ability to fight.

LA REPUBLICA EXAMINES TREATY IMPLEMENTATION IN U.S.

PA291604 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Jan 79 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "Treaty Implementation"]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter this week sent to the House of Representatives complementary laws on the Torrijos-Carter treaties which, in accordance with the northern nation's constitutional process, must be approved by that legislative body.

According to some congressmen's statements, hard opposition to the aforementioned complementary laws is expected in the U.S. Congress, and the possibility has even been hinted that the debates will be prolonged through what is known as a "filibuster" in the legislative circles of that nation--to protract the matter in order to reach 1 October of this year without the legal documents to facilitate the historic "entry into the Canal [Zone] by the government and people of Panama.

Some elements labeled as conservatives, some with a colonialist tendency and philosophy, many who realize that they have the opportunity to obtain sinecures, support for projects favorable to the region they represent in Congress and many others who are internationally committed to powerful interests which they place above those of their own country, are opposed to implementing the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The last group includes precisely those who have announced that their vote for or against the complementary laws to be discussed will be conditional on President Carter's policy change to favor President Somoza's dictatorship.

Of course, the Panamanian people, experienced in the struggle against the intransigency of U.S. imperialism, are not alarmed by one more battle because it will be waged and won. We know, however, that the stream of insults against the dignity of Panamanians will flow again this month.

Within this context, the calm statement by U.S. Ambassador to Panama His Excellency Ambler Moss, who told the APEDE [Panamanian Association of Business Executives] that the treaty will be implemented on schedule even if the complementary laws have not been approved, is encouraging.

CLOSURE OF COSTA RICAN BORDER CRITICIZED

PA301858 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA

[Statement by Milciades Ortiz, from the "Radioperiodico Conciencia" program]

[Text] A few months ago we predicted in this program that there would be difficulties between the governments of Costa Rica's Rodrigo Carazo and Panama, stating that Carazo was not too friendly toward Panama and that he would not play the secondary role assumed by the previous Costa Rican administration, mainly on the issue of the canal.

The recently announced economic closure of the Costa Rican border by that country's government proves that Carazo Odio really hates Panamanian businessmen.

COSTA RICA

BORDER RESIDENTS LEAVE HOMES IN FEAR OF NICARAGUAN GUARD

PA311340 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Juan Rafael Guevara, Radio Reloj correspondent in La Cruz, Guanacaste, has reported that residents of (Brasilia) and San Cristobal have been leaving their homes. The families of those towns have taken refuge at the Caoba and Santa Cecilia schools because they are afraid of the criminal actions of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

The residents of Santa Cecilia have returned to their homes because everything has returned to normal after the Nicaraguan National Guard burned some houses on Sunday.

Guevara reported that the government has sent Civil Guard reinforcements to protect the northern border. In view of this measure, the residents of the northern border feel calmer since they are protected from the arbitrary actions of Somoza's tyrannical regime.

MILITARY ACTION TO PREVENT NICARAGUAN INCURSIONS ANNOUNCED

PA010419 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0006 GMT 1 Feb 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government is preparing military operations to prevent new incursions by the Nicaraguan Army into Costa Rican territory. This measure resulted from a number of border incidents, including the killing of a girl last week when a Nicaraguan soldier fired from a concealed position, wounding her on Costa Rican soil. Also included in these conflicts was the killing a few days later of several cows that belonged to the father of the girl--who died as a result of fire from Nicaragua--and an attack by Nicaraguan soldiers against a border town.

This agency was told today that the Costa Rican Civil Guard high command is currently preparing a plan that will prevent the Nicaraguan National Guard from freely entering Costa Rican territory. A large number of soldiers will be in charge of a "cleanup operation" aimed at preventing Nicaraguan soldiers from entering Costa Rica.

The Civil Guards will move in columns along the border. As soon as they see any Nicaraguan soldiers on Costa Rican territory they will arrest and disarm them, regardless of the consequences of such action.

"We have 1,000 perfectly trained men and the necessary weapons," said an officer, who admitted the possibility of a clash between the two armies. He explained that the patience shown until now has come to an end because many problems have arisen along the border. "We must provide the security and tranquillity that all citizens who live along the border deserve," the officer added. According to him, the operation will be "full scale." Therefore, vigilance in the capital will be left to the police while trained Civil Guardsmen are transferred to the border.

Meanwhile, as a result of the incidents that have occured in recent weeks, several towns where Nicaraguan soldiers entered without authorization have received military reinforcements. The residents of these areas have voiced their discontent in the face of what they regard as the indolence of the public forces.

Although they have allegedly been threatened by Nicaragua and have even seen Nicaraguan soldiers enter Costa Rican territory, shooting their weapons and burning down houses, nothing has been done to protect them.

The date for the border military action has not yet been disclosed.

PRESIDENT CARAZO COMMENTS ON CLOSING OF PANAMANIAN BORDER

PA311205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The following is President Rodrigo Carazo's statement on the closing of the border by the Panamanian Government:

[Begin recording] I have been notified that there has been some discontent along the border because prices have been markedly reduced here in Costa Rica by a number of businessmen who for years have been selling their merchandise to Costa Rican clients. With this move they have made it unnecessary to [words indistinct], so a type of reprisal has been taken against businessmen on this side of the border.

Official negotiations have been underway since this morning with the Panamanian Government because this is not a reprisal but a legal decision implemented in Costa Rica by means of decree, as is permitted. This is not a measure adopted against [as heard] Panama, but a step taken in accordance with the interests of the Costa Rican Government and, above all, of the Costa Rican people. [end recording]

JUDGE SETS BAIL FOR RELEASE OF TUNA BOATS

PA312109 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The tuna boats captured by the government have begun to leave. The Puntarenas judge ordered the release of one of the boats and set bail for the other two. Only one boat has left. The other two remain in the bay. The judge set a total bail of $150,000 for the three tuna boats. The lawyer for the fishermen has already drafted a petition to request dismissal of the case. He demanded that the treaties be respected above the legal statutes claimed by the government. The lawyer said that the maritime treaty permits ships to spend the night and pass freely 12 miles from shore.

The judge gave a 3-day deadline to release the other two boats to the attorney general's office. One of the boats not carrying fish left last night a few minutes after the ruling.

One captain wrote a letter to Carazo and asked him to release the crew. "We have been idle for 15 days and make our living from each ton we catch," the captain noted in a long letter sent to President Rodrigo Carazo last night. He added that his workers are going hungry because they are not earning anything.

The Uncle Louie weighed anchor at 2320 after the judge set a $47,500 bail for its release. The Puntarenas judge set the following bail: $47,500 for the release of the ship and $20,000 for the captain's release.

Shortly after 1100 the judge set bail at $36,900 for the release of the Sea Fox and $46,018 for the Caribe. The Sea Fox was carrying 40 tons of fish and the Caribe 480. [all figures as heard.]

CARAZO INTERVIEWED ON TUNA BOATS, PANAMANIAN BORDER

PA312151 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Radio Reloj reporter William Cespedes interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo during a visit to Jugos del Campo industries in San Rafael de Heredia--live]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] tuna boats?

[Answer] What we are doing is demanding that the fine be paid, regardless of who pays it.

[Question] Mr President, the boats paid their bail, not a fine.

[Answer] Until the appellate court rules on the case, they had to deposit what they would pay if found guilty. [words indistinct] (?That is under) the legal point of view, but as soon as they pay they may weigh anchor.

[Question] According to reports gathered in Puntarenas, the three boats weighed anchor at 1030. One of them deposited $48,500, the others deposited $20,000 and left, but it was said that this was bail.

[Answer] The judicial procedures can be reported by the court. I cannot report on them. As soon as they meet all requirements they may leave.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Deputy Edgar Arroyo says that the executive branch is violating the constitution when it authorizes by decree the return of taxes paid by importers and businessmen for... [corrects himself] in view of the decree reducing tariff rates.

[Answer] All this is being done in accordance with a statement by the attorney general's office approved under the previous administration.

[Question] Is there anything illegal about it?

[Answer] As far as I know, it is basically a regulation issued before 8 May. Consequently, if there is anything illegal about it, it was inherited [from the previous administration].

[Question] Let us listen to the president on the closing of the border with Panama.

[Answer] Yesterday, I referred to that matter. The border is open.

[Question] Carazo has reopened the border with Panama. [Somebody else asks a question in the background] The president has officially announced that the border was already opened today, as we announced last night. Asked about the economic situation in Nicaragua, the president said that Nicaragua's domestic problems concern only the Nicaraguan Government.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION OF POLICE CHIEF

PA312235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry announced a few minutes ago that Col Ramon Umana has resigned as chief of the Costa Rican police force.

The Interior Ministry considered the question of Col Umana on more than one occasion, since he has been having problems with subordinates for months. It was finally decided that the only solution was to ask for his resignation, which he submitted instead of waiting to be fired.

Umana was replaced by Col Fernando Munoz, the second chief of the police force, who was recently assigned to clear the border with Nicaragua of alleged guerrillas.

EL SALVADOR

FPL OCCUPIES RADIO STATION IN CHALATENANGO

PA311606 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1315 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Chalatenango, El Salvador, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A group of armed men occupied "Radio Chalatenango" of this city, some 72 km from the Salvadoran capital, today, Wednesday.

The group, which claimed to belong to the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), bound and gagged the guard and the station operator and broadcast a tape-recorded message, which was transmitted for 45 minutes.

Members of the national police, the finance police and the national guard showed up at the station later.

The contents of the subversive message transmitted via "Radio Chalatenango" have not been revealed in San Salvador.

ECONOMY UNDER SECRETARY ON PETROLEUM IMPORTS

PA301436 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jan 79 pp 3, 82 PA

[Excerpts] Economy Under Secretary Carlos Hipolito Murillo has said that El Salvador's petroleum imports in 1979 could amount to 300 million colones. He made the statement during a speech delivered on 24 January to members of the Southern San Salvador Rotary Club in the El Salvador Sheraton Hotel.

Murillo said that the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) estimates that El Salvador will import 247 million colones worth of petroleum this year, but that official Salvadoran estimates set this figure at 300 million colones.

He indicated that there has been a progressive increase in petroleum consumption. Besides the crude that is imported for the RASA [Acajutla Petroleum Refinery], this includes a number of petroleum byproducts. He said that 230 million colones worth of petroleum was imported in 1977 while, although there are no exact official figures, it is believed that petroleum imports were much greater in 1978.

The economy under secretary said that Central America's situation is very serious because 92 percent of its electrical energy is produced using petroleum.

He noted that El Salvador seems to be in a privileged situation compared to the rest of the Central American countries because of its hydroelectric plants. Nevertheless, 40 to 50 percent of its energy is still produced using petroleum.

Murillo added that El Salvador is trying to acquire petroleum from Mexico because it wants to assure itself of a long-term supply.

He indicated that the best way to overcome the increase in the petroleum prices is to rationalize the use of fuel. Because of this, the government is interested in a number of measures to decrease the consumption of energy. One of those measures has been the change of work schedules. There are also plans to establish a luxury [as published] bus line to induce people not to use their cars. There are plans to hold discussions with the country's productive sectors on the possibility of establishing straight-through work schedules. The government is also thinking of promoting the use of fuel-saving machinery and motorcycles.

Murillo said that if petroleum consumption continues to increase, by mid-1980 El Salvador could be spending 1.2 billion colones on petroleum imports, which would mean that all the foreign exchange received from the sale of its coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp and so on would have to be used to pay for oil imports.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PAKISTAN, INDIA

PA311226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry has announced here that El Salvador established diplomatic relations with India and Pakistan today. According to Foreign Under Secretary Roberto Mendoza, these two countries' ambassadors to Mexico will be in charge of affairs in El Salvador. For its part, El Salvador plans to assign the ambassadorial tasks in the above-mentioned countries to its representatives in either Japan or Israel.

GUATEMALA

LABOR LEADER SEEKS ASYLUM AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA302156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1809 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala granted diplomatic asylum today to labor leader Ismael Marquez and his family. Marquez sought protection at the embassy because he believes that he is being hunted down for political reasons. Last week he suffered two attacks from which he escaped unharmed, although two innocent persons died.

Last Thursday Marquez was speaking to a young couple who wanted to rent his house, which he is leaving because of death threats. Unidentified persons opened fire on the group, killed the husband and seriously injured the wife. Marquez managed to escape and is now determined to leave the country as a political exile.

Marquez, labor union secretary general of Guatemala Bottling, which produces Coca Cola, is also secretary of the National Confederation of Guatemalan Workers and the powerful Trade Union Unity Council.

Illegal rightist organizations have recently published several "lists of persons sentenced to death."

Marquez is always at the top of the lists. So far his asylum has not been commented on by the government or the labor organizations he led.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN-SALVADORAN TALKS DESCRIBED AS 'FRUITFUL'

PA311200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0331 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Col Roberto Palma Galvez said here today that "the talks with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth have been fruitful." The two foreign ministers talked in Lima, Peru, in the presence of mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, former president of Peru and the International Court of Justice, to whom they delivered position papers, thereby ending the written phase of mediation. The two countries are seeking to negotiate a general peace treaty to end their dispute which dates from the 100-hour war in 1969.

Palma Galvez emphasized: "I have not said that 1979 will be the year of peace with the Republic of El Salvador as certain international news dispatches have reported, but I believe that there is a very great possibility that this year will be decisive in reaching a definitive settlement." The minister added that very great progress had been made during the negotiations, and that the delegations have shown mutual understanding in attempting to resolve pending disputes with El Salvador. The minister said that "it is true that there were differences of opinion--but never conflict--with Dr Rodriguez Porth." He added that "in fact, the Salvadoran foreign minister indicated he would be willing to take the matter to an International Court of Justice if mediation efforts fail." He added: "However, the present negotiations have been fruitful in approaching the common objectives which the two nations seek from mediation."

Palma Galvez also announced that the mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, who was chosen by agreement with El Salvador, plans to visit Honduras and El Salvador in February to become more familiar with the issues before the oral phase of the mediation process begins.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST COMMANDER REVIEWS FACTION STRATEGIES

PA311201 (Clandestine) GACETA SANDINISTA in Spanish No 1 Jan 79 pp 8, 9 PA

[Interview with Commander Modesto, Henry Ruiz, leader of the Prolonged Peoples War faction of Sandinist National Liberation Front--date and place not given]

[Text] 1. DIFFERENCES IN CRITERIA REGARDING A NEW OFFENSIVE TOGETHER WITH OTHER FSLN SECTORS

Within the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] there are various concepts and military strategies closely linked to these concepts. For example, while for some the military strategy calls for a great offensive and attacks on military bases as its greatest expression, for others, as in our case, guerrilla warfare is the fundamental way to wage this war. When we speak of an "offensive," therefore, we are using the same term to mean different things. For some FSLN sectors, a military offensive means establishing a beachhead and advancing with large numbers of men and weapons in the belief that the army is demoralized. [paragraph continues]

The fact that it was not defeated earlier was the result of a technical-military problem and not one of strategy. We do not believe that. When we speak of an offensive, therefore, we mean the unleashing of guerrilla warfare; that is, attacking the enemy at a time and place of our choosing, therefore compelling him to fight by our rules of the game. The other idea involves the use of large groups of men and heavy weapons, trying to give the impression that we have developed in a military sense, which is not really true. This is our opinion. However, this is not meant as criticism of our comrades, who have the right to act as they believe best. When we speak of an offensive, we speak of unleashing guerrilla warfare on a national scale and not of a military offensive similar to the one waged last September with the use of large numbers of men and weapons using a tactic of positions and military deployments. Our opinion is that this is not correct.

2. REGARDING THE VARIOUS FACTIONS WITHIN THE FSLN

We believe that there are negative and positive aspects to the existing factions. They are positive within the military field and in the attitude toward certain bourgeois sectors and certain alliances....The negative aspect refers to a lack of cohesion, a strategic dispersion which we believe has allowed Somoza to remain in power.

We have maintained that the Nicaraguan problem is not caused by the lack of a vanguard but rather by its fragmentation. We believed that this vanguard can be created because, if we consider the matter unemotionally, the factions complement each other politically and militarily.

There are several stands which have benefited the revolutionary movement. For example, insurgency was considered alien, even though an analysis will place it within the context of a revolutionary war.

However, even if at certain times rebellion has been considered positively, practice has shown that it is not easy to turn rebellion into a strategy. Yet the thesis of a prolonged people's war has been confirmed. The need for an ideological homogenization in order to create a vanguard has also been confirmed.

3. ABOUT THE IMPERIALIST PRETENSION TO ISOLATE SANDINISM

We believe that Somoza is stronger now militarily than he was in September, since he feels sure of his military might and is arming constantly. We believe that we were unable to defeat Somoza, not because we lack sufficient strength, but because we were badly organized militarily. The best organization would have been a guerrilla army operating against a local armed enemy, which in this case was the Somozist guard.

We believe that we became bogged down because we misjudged the time to attack and are not paying the political price for having done so. Imperialism took advantage of the occasion to intervene in the so-called "mediation," seeking allies to defy Sandinism. This was the case of the Conservative Party, which shamelessly dared to attack the force which had the moral courage to begin the struggle in Nicaragua. It dared to say that there can be no agreement with Sandinism. This is what the U.S. Embassy wants. It needs someone from Nicaragua to say it.

And leave us out of it? We do not want to participate in a pact of hellish conciliation. We do not want pacts with the devil. We would in that case be guaranteeing the process.

Imperialism wants someone to come out and say that Sandinism is a threat to democratic institutions. We, naturally, cannot accept this line of reasoning, and imperialism itself realizes that it cannot impose this line of thinking without domestic allies.

4. REGARDING THE ATTITUDE OF SANDINISM TOWARD THE LOCAL BOURGEOISIE

From our position we believe that we cannot be more radical than what reality permits. We gain nothing from using radical language. Often radical language is outside the context of reality, just as are reactionary statements trying to deny Sandinism. The concept is not valid if it tries to deny this revolutionary truth in our country.

We believe that the local bourgeoisie is playing a positive role in the confrontation with Somoza. The fact is that the bourgeoisie has had to confront him and, in a way, imperialism, which it has had to face in a prolonged war. The bourgeoisie, going against its own interests, is in a way unaware of the revolutionary creature it is creating. This position has merit in our eyes and that is what has given it a breather within our country's democratic life.

5. REGARDING THE UNITED PEOPLES MOVEMENT

The United Peoples Movement represents the leftist positions, the most legitimate Sandinist positions, the popular movements, the youth movements and those who have made the FSLN revolutionary flag theirs.

The FAO and the United Peoples, even though they are two anti-Somozist blocs, differ in their goals because of their class context.

AGITATION CONTINUES; STRIKE PLANNED FOR 9 FEBRUARY

PA311816 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1629 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A group of university students and community leaders occupied the Red Cross office in Chinandega, 150 km west of Managua last night. The action is to protest the decision of the Chinandega National Guard command which prevented a student march to Managua on Monday.

The Association of University Students of Chinandega (AEUCH) has also expressed solidarity with the 46 hospital workers who have been on a hunger strike for the past 11 days at the Managua Red Cross office. The hunger strike is being staged to pressure the health authorities into rehiring more than 2,000 health workers who were dismissed at the end of last year's nationwide hospital strike.

Spokesmen of the National Assistance and Social Service Board, which oversees the operations of the state hospitals and social security clinics, expressed doubts about the number of unemployed yesterday. They indicated that those who were dismissed have been replaced, and that there are no job openings or money available to accept the requested rehiring of the strikers.

Meanwhile, in Leon, western Nicaragua, Manuel Guevara, an employee of Economy Minister Roger Blandon, was killed in a criminal attack last night. Unidentified persons opened fire on the minister's employee and shot him in the head. Blandon's residence was machinegunned at the end of last year. A guard was killed in that attack. In that same city, the Sandinist Front executed ruling party Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla 2 months ago.

In Managua, three men armed with revolvers robbed a pharmacy in Las Brisas neighborhood last night, stealing medicines and a small amount of money.

Police reported that an alleged Sandinist group stole 11,000 cordobas ($1,571) from the Union Publishing House in the Altagracia neighborhood of Managua on Monday. Four armed youths, two of them with masks, carried out the operation, threatening the owner if he reported the robbery.

Meanwhile, in the city of Granada, east of Managua, the group of doctors who had gone on strike went back to work today after reaching an agreement with the authorities of the San Juan de Dios hospital headed by former President Lorenzo Guerrero.

Meanwhile, it was announced today that the leaders of the country's three most important labor federations will issue a call this week to the Managua labor class to paralyze their activities on 9 February. That day will be the first month anniversary of the death of Luis Medrano, secretary general of the democratic Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), who was assassinated in Managua. Union sources told ACAN-EFE that the 24-hour labor strike in Managua on 9 February is a fact.

The three union federations also issued a new statement charging that Medrano's death is part of a sinister and criminal plan against the leaders of the union movement and representatives of the country's opposition political parties.

LUIS PALLAIS DENOUNCES TORRIJOS, PEREZ

PA311809 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] A prominent Nicaraguan politician has warned Panama that it is playing with fire by supporting the Marxist-Leninists of the so-called Group of 12.

I only remind my friend General Torrijos not to forget a very popular phrase among Central American militarymen: We, the Latin American militarymen, sleep in the same room even though we may sometimes have differences. The statement was made by Luis Pallais, vice president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Deputies.

Pallais criticized the support given by Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Torrijos to statements made by Sergio Ramirez to the effect that the Nicaraguan Army should be replaced by a new army that would not be at the service of private interests. Ramirez and six other members of the Group of 12 were feted by Royo and Torrijos upon arrival in Panama from Venezuela.

The most dangerous thing is that the Panamanian Government is playing with fire because these Nicaraguan politicians have said several times that they are Marxist-Leninists. However, they are now saying the contrary on instructions from Torrijos and President Carlos Andres Perez.

SPANISH IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL ON DEPARTURE OF SPANIARDS

PA311616 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0656 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 30 Jan (EFE)--Jose Antonio Escudero, Spanish general director of immigration, has told EFE here that a total of 1,852 Spaniards residing in Cuba will leave the island in monthly groups.

Escudero arrived in Cuba from Costa Rica after visiting the various Central American countries to investigate the situation of Spanish immigrants.

In his 1 and 1/2 day stay in Cuba, the Spanish immigration director met with various officials of the foreign relations and immigration sectors.

In his meeting with the president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples (ICAP), Escudero reached the basis of an agreement through which "La Casa de Espana" will be established in Havana to group together the 110 Spanish societies in Cuba.

The Spanish official also obtained from the Cuban authorities the promise that the Spaniards who have requested their departure and who were authorized to do so following the efforts carried out to this effect by Prime Minister Suarez will leave the island in monthly groups.

DORTICOS CHAIRS LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETING

FL010019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Council of State, this afternoon made the closing remarks at the annual conference of the Management Council of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security held for 2 days in Havana City.

In his remarks, the top official referred to the positive results of the state committee's work in 1978. He said that from now on, success will be obtained to the extent that the state's effort is based on the protagonist role of the working class.

Oscar Fernandez Padilla, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, reported at the closing session of the meeting that the principal agreements reached stress completion and improvement of the indispensable standardization and methodology for the effective development of all the functions which the state committee must fulfill. One of the agreements refers to the need to raise the level of demand for the observance of labor and social security legislation and to expand and systematize dissemination in content and significance.

In addition to Dorticos and Fernandez Padilla, others who chaired the closing session of the annual conference of the Management Council of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security included Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers and member of the PCC Central Committee, and other officials.

IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY MINISTRY ANNUAL MEETING HELD

FL311307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 79 FL

[Text] In 1978 the 42 enterprises of the Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Ministry had a production value of 398,800,000 pesos, for a 17-percent increase in relation to 1977.

This was announced at the annual review meeting of this organization, which was held in this capital, with the attendance of Joel Domenech, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers. According to the main report, which was read by Engineer Ignacio Gonzales Planas, first vice minister, this figure represents an 84-percent completion rate of the Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Ministry plan for 1978.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES AIMS OF DENG'S VISIT TO U.S.

FL010215 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Feb 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] The visit to the United States by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsio-ping], vice premier of the Beijing [Peking] regime, has served to clarify even more--as if that were necessary--the adventurous, expansionist, anti-Soviet and anti-communist policy of the clique that is ruling China.

Deng arrived in Washington on Sunday, and since his arrival he has held talks with President James Carter and his most conspicuous advisers, including Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is the North American chief executive's national security adviser.

The Beijing vice premier ends his official visit today, Wednesday, after the signing of agreements on scientific and technological cooperation, cultural cooperation and consular relations. He then will undertake a tour of several U.S. regions, including the cities of Atlanta, Houston and Seattle.

The statements by the Chinese leader ever since his arrival in the United States and even before his trip to Washington demonstrate the devious aims of the ruling group in Beijing of forming an anti-Soviet alliance which would include the United States and Japan. In his talks with U.S. Government and congressional leaders, Deng has described the nuclear arms limitation agreements, which are the objective of U.S.-Soviet talks known as SALT II, as agreements without value. At the same time, during a banquet given by Carter at the White House, which was attended by former President Nixon, the hero of Watergate and great friend of Beijing, as well as in various talks with representatives of the Congress, Deng referred to his government's position--which, according to him, coincides with that of Washington--of opposition to the so-called hegemony. The Maoist hierarchy is trying to attribute hegemony to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Moreover, in a Deng Xiaoping interview with TIME magazine that was reproduced by the Washington STAR on the date that coincided with his arrival in the United States, the latter country and Japan are urged to join Beijing in an alliance against the USSR, a country described as an alleged focus of wars.

Undoubtedly, Beijing's anti-Soviet and anti-communist position has the support of the most reactionary sectors in the United States, despite the apparently distant position which Carter wants to show to world public opinion. The rulers of both countries have been together in supporting the aggression by the South African racists against Angola, Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia and in supporting the fascist Chilean junta and the deposed regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Kampuchea. They have marched together in favor of the arms race and for the reinforcement of NATO, of which Beijing is a partner and customer. Suffice it to say that China spends more than 40 percent of its national budget on military expenditures and that the United States, despite its announcement that it will not sell weapons to China, uses its NATO partners to supply the Chinese arsenals.

Beijing, moreover, is the most impudent spokesman for the worst campaigns against the USSR, against Cuba and against Vietnam. It has been increasingly and progressively attacking the latter country.

It is therefore not adventurous to point out that Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, after which he plans to visit Japan and meet with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, primarily is aimed at plotting a new Washington-Tokyo-Beijing alliance against the USSR and the socialist countries. Moreover, it cannot be ruled out that Washington may be thinking of playing the Chinese card against the USSR and the other socialist countries, just as in the past the anti-communists played the card of Hitler's Germany. There is no doubt that the results would be catastrophic for those who may try this and of immeasurable danger for mankind.

VERDE OLIVO MAGAZINE VIEWS DENG'S U.S. VISIT

PA312107 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The magazine VERDE OLIVO published in Havana says that the opening of the capitalist powers' arsenals to China is a threat with incalculable consequences which might rebound against those same countries. In a commentary on the visit of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] to the United States, the weekly notes that the capitalist powers are trying to play the China card in their favor and to upset the balance of power in the international arena.

It also says that China has the world's largest army and continues to increase it at the same time it is developing nuclear weapons as part of its war preparations. In these preparations it is relying on an alliance with the West.

It adds that the Chinese vice premier's visit and the welcome he has received from the James Carter government show the common interests of the Beijing [Peking] leaders and their U.S. hosts.

HAVANA RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS

FL311936 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 31 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Despite a law enacted 3 years ago limiting the number of U.S. military advisers abroad, the Pentagon has sent up to 15,000 North Americans on missions of this type. Recent Pentagon statistics show that there are 11,320 North American advisers and technicians abroad employed by 39 governments. Contracted directly by the Pentagon or the interested country, these so-called civilian technicians provide assistance and training in the use of modern weapons acquired in the United States by puppet governments. Most of these quote advisers unquote work for the transnational companies that produce North American weapons and play a role similar to those who served during the aggression against Vietnam in the 1960's.